



THE CITIZENS' COUNCIL

Dedicated to the maintenance of peace, good order and domestic tranquility in our Community and in our State and to the preservation of our States' Rights

Vol. 4, No. 9

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF AMERICA—JUNE, 1959

Jackson, Mississippi

Business Is Booming In South

NCC In Trouble---

Church Leaders Aroused

The National Council of Churches' left-wing stand on recognizing Red China has brought down a bombardment of criticism from thinking Protestant leaders all over the country.

Resolutions to withdraw from the NCC went out from several church groups, including the First Methodist Church of Marion, S. C., the Central Mississippi Presbytery, and others. Although in most cases, these church groups failed to get a referendum on the withdrawal, they did publicly rebuke the NCC for its stand.

Public criticism has come from such famous church leaders as Dr. Norman Vincent Peale; Rep. Walter H. Judd (R-Minn.), who used to be a missionary in China; Bishop Herbert Welch; the Rev. Daniel Poling, editor of the Christian Herald, whose son was one of the four chaplains of various faiths who linked their arms and accepted death to save lives in one of the most dramatic events in Naval history. In all, over 7,000 Protestant clergymen have denounced the NCC resolution.

At the same time that the national churchmen were urging our state department to recognize Red China, reports by American missionaries in that country were telling of almost unbelievable horrors being inflicted upon churchmen.

In a report released by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Southeastern Asian churchmen stated, "There are no longer any truly Christian churches operating in Red China. The only ones in existence are propaganda churches operated by the Communists with Communist ministers picked out by the Government to fill the pulpits and indoctrinate the people in Communism."

"There is no morality, no honesty and respect among men, no human dignity. They are all like animals. There is no guilt associated with the murder of individuals for the improvement of the state."

"There is no prostitution on the mainland in the communes because there is no man-woman relationship, except the two hours a week granted by the Government. In Communist party circles, a woman must submit herself to any party member who desires her favors."

"If the woman refuses a party member, she may be thrown into jail or stripped and nailed to a wall until she dies. Another punishment is to cut off the breasts of the woman who refuses."

A Korean leader, Kyung Rai Kim, was asked by the Committee what the recognition of Red China would do to Korea. He answered, "All Korean Christians were afraid when the NCC Study Conference asked for the recognition of Red China."

"We Korean people in the Korean churches know what Communism is. Many American Christian leaders do not know what Communism really is."

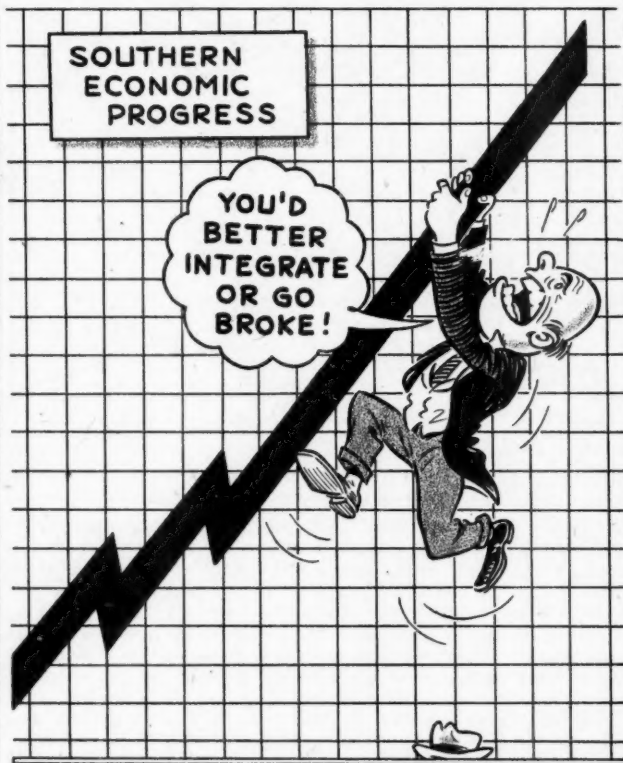
"If the United States recognized Red China, it would be oppressing to the free nations. Indirectly it would tend to work towards the recognition of Northern Korea, which would have a very bad effect on our country, bringing about its permanent division. It would be an open door for the Communist agents."

Not content to let the NCC stir up friction by advocating Communism indirectly by the recognition of Red China, a so-called church group at home, the American Friends Service Committee, brought into a Protestant church of Houston, Texas, a Russian Communist who roared from the church pulpit that he did not believe in God.

The church where the "Friends" were allowed to hold their meeting and present their Russian Commu-

(See CHURCHES, p. 4)

The South Rises Again



CITIZENS' COUNCIL, JACKSON, MISS.

Civil Wrongs, 1959

(An Editorial)

"About a bushel basket full," is the graphic way a Georgia Congressman describes the quantity of intentionally misnamed "Civil Rights" bills introduced in Congress this session. After reading and analyzing every single one of these lures for the black bloc-vote, we agree with our learned friend's description. If your digestion is robust, and your sense of humor elastic, read these bills. In fact, read them anyway... especially if you happen to be a "liberal" or a "moderate," or a "man of good will."

When you read what is seriously proposed for this great land of ours, in this year of grace 1959, you will rub your eyes in disbelief. To paraphrase Churchill's famous phrase, "Never have so few tried to do so much to so many."

Let's look at just one of these bills — S. 122 proposed by Senator Jake Javits of New York. It is typical of the kind of alien police-state thinking that is being palmed off on the long-suffering American public these days as "liberalism."

Here is what Javits proposes in S. 122:

"Every article, book, pamphlet, picture, paper, letter, writing, print or other publication, matter or thing reasonably tending to incite murder, kidnapping, burglary, robbery, mayhem, rape, assault with a dangerous weapon, arson punishable as a felony, willful destruction of any building or structure or extortion accompanied by threats of violence, and every written or printed card, letter, circular, book, pamphlet, advertisement, or notice of any kind giving information, directly or indirectly, where, or how, or from whom, or by what means any of the above-mentioned material may be obtained is declared to be non-mailable matter and shall not be conveyed in the mails or delivered from any post office or by any letter carrier. Whoever knowingly deposits for mailing or delivery, anything declared by this section to be non-mailable, or knowingly takes the same from the mails for the purpose of circulating or disposing thereof, or of aiding in the circulation or disposition thereof, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both, for the first such offense, and shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both, for each offense thereafter."

The only thing lacking from this bill is a clause setting up a Federal Ministry of Information with a U. S. version of Dr. Goebbels to decide what may or may not be printed. Perhaps this was an oversight.

Aside from being in clear conflict with the First Amendment, this bill would apparently require establishment of a Federal Thought Control Czar, to say nothing of making a course in mind-reading a prerequisite for becoming a publisher.

Let's ask three specific questions to illustrate the point:

(1) Is legitimate reporting of straight news to be suppressed if some timid soul fears that truth might make the natives restless?

(2) Who or what court or bureau is to determine whether a specific publication is "reasonably tending" to incite the long list of crimes?

(Continued on p. 2)

Critics Dismayed At Dixie's Prosperity

As more and more statistics pour in from national surveys and publications, the nation is being forced to take a second look at the economy of the "segregated, ox-cart South."

For a long time, Northern publications have been warning sanctimoniously that the price of segregation was a drop in industrial development, and ultimate financial ruin for the "die-hards of the segregated backwater."

Negroes Talking Violence

The NAACP has made a big self-righteous splash across the nation's headlines by publicly "firing" an unpaid volunteer, Robert F. Williams, Union County, N. C., president, who said that the Negro "must be ready to carry arms to combat violence."

Mississippi NAACP Field Secretary Medgar Evers sanctimoniously told newsmen "we have succeeded in breaking down barriers through due processes of law."

However, both the NAACP and Evers evaded a query as to why Evers wasn't taken off the payroll last December when he said in an Ebony magazine article that he has "dreamed of arming his own band of blackshirts and extracting an eye for an eye from whites who mistreated their black brothers." Elsewhere in the article, he is described as dreaming of "an American Mau Mau band, roaming the Delta in search of blood."

And other NAACP leaders and Negro publications have openly approved of Williams' stand. The Amsterdam News said, "We find nothing wrong when violence is used as a retaliation when all other methods have failed... we see no other way but for him (the Negro) to take matters in his own hands and to make an attempt to be more violent than those who are using violence against him."

Negro columnist Jimmy Booker stated, "The truth is many board (NAACP national board) members inwardly believe that some sort of violence is necessary to defend oneself in the South."

Rep. Charles C. Diggs, Jr., Negro congressman from Detroit, whose father hit the headlines last month with his plan to "March on Mississippi," had this to say: "Let our enemies beware lest we be driven to cast aside our traditionally peaceful methods."

Of course, volumes of words have rolled off the presses as newsmen comment pro and con on these statements. But one of the most farsighted came from a Negro editor from Jackson, Miss. Percy Green, writing in his Jackson Advocate, said, "To those who have even the least understanding of the vast limitations of the American Negro, particularly those in the South, the call upon Negroes to answer violence with violence by the President of the Union County, N. C., branch of the NAACP, would be comical, were it not for its tragic implications. These implications appear to be too devious (sic) to need mentioning."

"Fortunately, however, we can dare to assert, that except for the few NAACP and integration fanatics to be found here and there throughout the country, no Negro anywhere, with one-half the sense that God gave geese, has failed to recognize the statement of the Union County, N. C., Branch President as nothing more or less than the mouthings of a fool."

"Moreover, along with our deeply held conviction that the NAACP-led demand for integration was the greatest mistake in the history of the American Negro struggle, to us the remarks of the Union County NAACP Branch President will strengthen, in many areas of American public opinion and leadership, with no disadvantage to the Negro cause, the recent statement by the noted television editor and commentator, Chet Huntley, that the NAACP may have already outlived its usefulness in Negro leadership."

But the South, and particularly one city, Jackson, Miss., is forcing them to eat their words.

A four column ad in the Wall Street Journal of May 5, in big, bold, black, indisputable letters, stated "No. 1 in the nation — Jackson — capital city of Mississippi."

Mississippians are basking with pride over the article in the "Business, USA" section of Forbes magazine, a Rand-McNally publication, which says, "For nine consecutive months, Jackson has been the leading community in the nation in business gains over the same period a year ago."

The ad referred to in this story is reprinted on page 4 of this issue. We thought Southern readers would take pride in this obvious sign of progress, while our Northern friends may find it most enlightening.

—The Editors

U. S. News and World Report, February 22, 1959 issue, in a special economic study of 100 top cities, shows Jackson banks having the greatest percent increase in banking activity. The national average increase is only 3.5 percent as compared with Jackson's increase of 47 percent.

Sales Management magazine and Dartnell Sales Activity and Trend Indicator, March, 1959, issues, show Jackson at the top of the nation's best markets in retail sales increase. Jackson's retail sales index of 130 is 30.2 percent above the national average.

Of course, this is no surprising development to Mississippians who are constantly seeing new and bigger buildings being constructed, residential sections expanding, traffic increasing, and other irrefutable signs of progress.

And it is no surprise to Wall Street financiers who recently bought a record number of Jackson municipal bonds.

But it may come as somewhat of a shock to the readers of Time, Look and Life.

Another shock recently went to the "experts" who predicted a business decline for Little Rock because of the strong segregation stand taken by Governor Faubus. In the April issue of Middle South News, a publication of the Middle South Utilities Corp., owners of New Orleans Public Service, Arkansas Power and Light Co., and Mississippi Power and Light Co., is the following record: "Little Rock enjoyed prosperity in 1958 when many communities were suffering recession. Building permits actually rose by more than 2 million dollars, a gain of 16.5 per cent. Employment increased. Bank activity and retail trade rose faster than for the nation as a whole."

This is a marked contrast with the integrated states of Michigan, West Virginia, and others which are suffering from vast unemployment.

The April 11 issue of AFL-CIO News said, "Pennsylvania, with six of the nation's 11 most critical areas of unemployment, and with over a half a million jobless, has been stunned by the continuing recession."

In Kentucky, one of the "border states" where "token integration" is supposedly working, a labor official made the remark, "I tell you, a bluebird would fly over Kentucky these days only at his own peril—he might wind up in a pot somewhere."

In Michigan, where state employees have to wait for their paychecks, and welfare payments to the unemployed are running out, the situation looks even darker than in most states. In one county, welfare officials ruled that all of those receiving

(See BUSINESS, p. 4)

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W. J. SIMMONS Editor

Civil Wrongs, 1959

(Continued from p. 1)

(3) Isn't it altogether possible that something might be completely free of question in this regard in the city or state where it is published, and yet tend to incite persons in other parts of the nation?

Specifically, how about **TIME** or **LIFE** or **LOOK** magazines? Their publication of photographs and stories concerning mixing of the races, particularly interracial marriage (which is still illegal in 30 states, by the way), certainly tend to incite Southerners to violence, or at least to arouse violent feelings. Would they be declared non-mailable under this statute? Or is this another one-way law, applicable only to those publications holding an opposite view?

Certainly, many of the Negro publications with the largest circulations, such as **EBONY** and **JET**, would in all fairness fall under this law. Yet, we'll bet that no one sponsoring this proposed bill would think of even censoring **EBONY** for printing an article by the NAACP's hired hand in Mississippi, Medgar Evers, in which he speaks of "forming his own Mau Mau band" and of "roaming the Delta in search of blood." Is this not incitive? And have we Southerners even suggested that the Congress should outlaw publication of such material, designed to unleash a black reign of terror on the Southland?

We have not . . . because we believe this is another in the long list of examples where the **BILL of Rights** is more important to America than any so-called "**CIVIL Rights**."

It is surprising that none of the publishers who are usually so vocal in their defense of "**Freedom of the Press**" have appeared to protest Javits' bill, which would do so much to gag them. We hope they will protest.

Actually, we are convinced that if Javits' bill became law and were fairly enforced, the South would come out on top. Most of the incitive material seems to be produced by the other side, and even the publications purporting to present a Southern view in an incitive manner are published well outside the Confederacy.

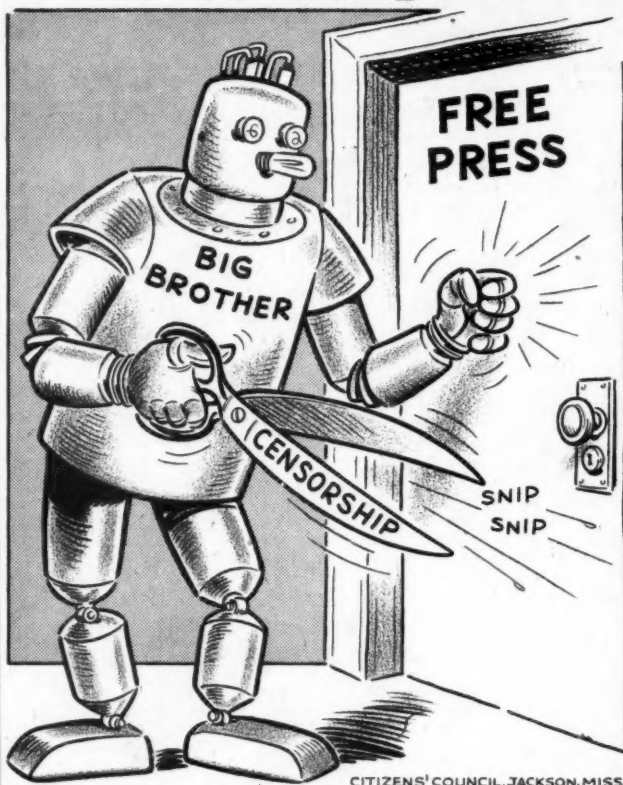
It is respectfully suggested that Members of Congress would do well to ponder the question of whether Javits' bill, S. 122, is actually a "**Civil Rights**" bill or whether it is an insidious attempt to use the tumult and shouting on behalf of such legislation to take the first step towards the establishment of a controlled press in this nation.

While we're on this subject, here's a constructive suggestion: Why not make this bill apply also to TV and radio programs? We have all heard reports of heinous crimes—committed, it is said, after the criminal viewed a particularly bloody TV program, or a horror movie. And how about the rock-and-roll song praising one "Charlie Brown" for burning down the school-house? Is this not incitive?

Yes, if Javits' bill is to be enacted into law, let's not leave out TV, radio, movies, phonograph records, comic books, paperback novels, and all the rest. Let's turn America into a real Never-never Land, where all is perpetually sweetness and light, and where a tranquilized citizenry will exist in a state of blissful ignorance, unaware of the sinister and seamy side of life. Let's ignore—or better yet, let's **BAN**—news stories of crime and violence, however disgusting or revolting. Let's . . . in effect, because this would be the result . . . lighten the postman's load by removing everything from the mailbox except the postcard from Aunt Bessie down on the farm. (Unless, of course, she is foolish enough to mention that crops are bad; in that event, her card would be unavailable, too—we might be tempted to go out and **STEAL** some groceries for her.)

Let's put thousands of newspaper reporters, printers, TV executives and technicians, paper boys on the corner, and all the

He's Watching You!



CITIZENS' COUNCIL, JACKSON, MISS.

rest out of jobs! Javits' bill would create enough new jobs to keep them all busily, if not constructively, occupied.

How? Well, how will the government determine exactly what violates Javits' law unless it sets up a vast system of censorship? Think what fertile fields this opens to the bureaucrats! They could start a censor in training by assigning him to the "picture postcard reading section." As he progressed, he could be assigned more arduous tasks—such as the Sears, Roebuck catalog—or, possibly, the newspaper want-ads. Think of the glow of satisfaction on his face when he's told he's being promoted to the sports page, the obituaries, or the Congressional Record. And when, after long years of faithful service, he's ready to retire after finally graduating to the first-class mail section (by then, of course, nobody will be writing to anyone any more—there'd be nothing they could say), then we would have a first-class political robot, ready to do his master's bidding for the rest of his miserable existence!

Maybe George Orwell has grounds for a copyright-infringement suit against the ghost-authors of Javits' bill. All who have read his classic, "1984," will remember the terms "groupthink" and "doublethink," as well as the benevolent "Big Brother" whose all-seeing video eyes seek out those who dare to disagree and consign them to a fate which makes Communist brainwashing seem like a Sunday-school outing.

In all sincerity, we'd like to know who's applied for the job of Big Brother. If Javits' bill passes, we'll have one. The central character in Orwell's book has a pretty good government job. He's assigned to the perpetual task of rewriting history, so Big Brother can never seem inconsistent. May we inquire as to what arrangements the sponsors of Javits' bill have made along these lines?

Surely, they wouldn't corrupt the innocent minds of American youth with tales of . . . pardon the expression . . . **WAR!** They wouldn't dare let children grow up thinking that there ARE occasions when provocation leads to action! That's unthinkable . . . or, for the sake of clarity in the minds of this bill's authors, "antigroupthink."

As we said, we wish some of the better-known publishers would take another look at this bill. We'll venture the guess that they would forget the fact that it's unfashionable at the moment to oppose anything bearing the "Civil Rights" label, and raise a howl like nothing ever heard before.

If any confidence could be placed in the Supreme Court, there would be no reason to be concerned about this patently unconstitutional bill. But we suspect its authors knew, as we do, that the Court, as presently composed, can be relied upon to come up with a legally worded decision saying, in effect, that the First Amendment is contrary to what they would probably call the "American ethic"—whatever that is—and unsuited to modern conditions. No doubt they'd probably be able to find a few foreign sociologists to back them up on this. Russia, Franco Spain, Portugal, Castro's Cuba, Juan Peron—even Hitler and Mussolini—would be good starting points. The present Court would, of course, be constrained to admit that these sources are much better steeped in historic Americanism than such "plotters against the people" as Thomas Jefferson and John Peter Zenger.

White Illegitimacy Lowest In South

According to statistics compiled by Robert Patterson, executive secretary of the Mississippi Association of Citizens' Councils, Mississippi has only 3 or 4 rape cases a year. In 1957, there were 21,080 in the nation.

Mississippi had only 1700 illegitimate babies born in 1957, when there were 201,700 in the nation. White women in Mississippi had only 298 illegitimate babies, the U. S. low figure.

Most of the Southern states are far below the national average in illegitimate births and cases of rape.

And, the Southern states appear to be the only ones concerned about solving the problem that they do have.

In Alabama, for instance, two measures are now up before the Legislature which would erase state aid to mothers of illegitimate children.

One of the measures would halt state welfare benefits to any unwed mother who has a second illegitimate child. The other bill would stop payments only if the mother of illegitimate children refuses to take a job.

Other Southern states have similar bills before their legislative houses.

Report From Tennessee

By Richard Burrow, Jr.

The trouble-making race-mixers have played havoc in the two Tennessee communities that have been subjected to forced integration. Regardless of the contentions of the do-gooder element, the fact remains that the citizens of Clinton and Nashville would have been spared the disorders had responsible leaders been able to maintain separate-but-equal schools. No city in the state has had any racial violence where segregation is maintained.

Some of Nashville's problems (which the news media consistently ignore) came to light when Police Chief Douglas Hosse, who was testifying before a House judiciary subcommittee, called on Congress to pass a Federal anti-bombing bill and thus "help us to remove the reign of fear and terror" resulting from recent explosions in the city. He said the bombing of Hattie Cotton School and other places, as well as various threats of bombings caused the "reign of terror."

The chief said the Nashville police force went on emergency status for weeks to combat the bombing menace, but there is a limit to the work they can do alone. Hosse also recalled various bombing threats directed against Federal Judge William E. Miller who issued the school desegregation order; City School Superintendent William H. Oliver; Z. A. Looby, Negro attorney; Fehr School and the chief's own home.

Chattanooga—The Chancellor of the University of Chicago said the South is farther from integration than it was ten years ago.

"I think the Supreme Court decision (1954) has worsened race relations in the South," Dr. Lawrence A. Kimpton said in an interview while vacationing near Chattanooga.

Memphis—"We believe in racial segregation and we are eager to state our position without compromise."

The Victory Baptist Church at 577 North Hollywood street went on record in announcing a "positive stand for States' Rights and civil liberties" in which "most people in the South—both white and Negro" will agree.

Rev. Robert Lemmon, church pastor, said he will launch a series of sermons in support of his congregation's stand.

"We of the Victory Baptist Church want to go on record and state clearly our stand concerning racial segregation," Rev. Lemmon said. "While so many pastors and churches are silent on this subject, we believe in segregation and we are eager to state our position without compromise."

"The Bible and our Constitution guarantee segregation between races and offers us protection against would-be violators of our personal rights and civil liberties. We are going to support those in authority who take a positive stand for States' Rights and civil liberties."

"We are sure that most people in the South—both white and Negro—agree to this. Let's stand up and be counted."

"Does your department have a double standard in dealing with NAACP member employees?" Willis E. Ayers, Jr., Chairman of the Shelby County Chapter of the Tennessee Federation for Constitutional Government, asked Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield.

Stating that a white employee would automatically be discharged for a violation of the Hatch Act, Ayers asked Summerfield why he hasn't discharged Negro postal clerk O. Z. Evers, who is violating the act by running for City Commissioner while on the Federal payroll.

Evers first caused trouble in Memphis by filing a Federal Court suit charging that Tennessee's segregated bus seating law is unconstitutional.

Meanwhile, City Commissioner Henry Loew said that he had the city legal department checking the possibility of passing a city run-off law in time for the August 20 municipal election.

Loew said he was sick and tired of politicians currying the favor of minority groups and that he believed an office holder should be elected by the majority and not by any single-shooting.

He emphasized the word majority. Single-shot voting is the practice of voting for only one man in a race where several are to be elected. It has been widely used by Negro groups.

Other Negroes seeking offices in the municipal election are Russell Sugarmon, Jr., Negro attorney who has announced for public works commissioner; Rev. Roy Love, Dr. Henry Bunton and J. A. Hays, all running for the city school board; and Eliehu Stanback, candidate for city tax assessor.

Local Councils View Films, Hear Talks, Quiz Candidates

Providing a good example for other local Citizens' Councils to follow, the Tate County (Miss.) Citizens' Council is using the Citizens' Council Forum television series for public showings in the community.

Obtaining the films from the Forum office in Jackson, they are showing them in schools and civic club meetings in the community.

To make sure that a good audience is on hand, the local Council has placed quarter-page advertisements in the local newspapers, listing the times and places of the showings.

The ad states, "Every white person should make it a point to see the Citizens' Council films regarding the Supreme Court and integration. Pictures being used by Citizens' Council Forum — shown on television and heard on many radio stations. The films feature comments by senators, congressmen and other leaders from both the Democratic and Republican parties."

All films in the Forum series are available to any interested group. Just write to the Citizens' Council Forum, 813 Plaza Building, Jackson, Mississippi.

Rev. James P. Dees of Statesville, N. C., President of the North Carolina Defenders of States Rights, Inc., told a Baptist Student Union group at Wake Forest College, May 11, that he thinks segregation is more Christian than integration.

He said the Bible does say, "Love thy neighbor." However, he said he felt he loved his neighbor most in preserving his race for him, a race that he can call his own and in which, among his own kind, he can grow to fullest maturity.

He expressed the belief that the Episcopal Church has erred in the decrees about integration of parishes. Dees is rector of Trinity Episcopal Church of Statesville.

Mississippi's gubernatorial candidates all appeared in a question and answer session before the Rankin County Citizens' Council Saturday, June 6.

Each candidate answered 12 questions on segregation, prepared by the Rankin County group and directed to the candidates by Louis Hollis, Executive Director of the Jackson Citizens' Council.

All of the aspirants vowed that, if elected, they would seek to ban the NAACP from the state.

Newly elected officers of the Grass Roots League, Inc., of Charleston, S. C., are Stanley F. Morse, president; Mrs. R. E. Lipscomb, vice-president; Henry R. Dwight, Jr., secretary-treasurer.

Morse is one of the founders of the Grass Roots League; this is his fifth year as an officer of the group. Dwight is serving for the third time. Mrs. Lipscomb, state regent of the D.A.R., has long been an outstanding leader in women's patriotic organizations.

A reminder from Robert Patterson, Executive Secretary of the Citizens' Councils of Mississippi: "Does the Executive Committee or Board of Directors of your local Citizens' Council meet at least once a month, on a regular meeting date? Does your Citizens' Council subscribe to the Citizens' Council newspaper for all of its members?"

First Class Graduates From New Front Royal, Va., Private School

Southern parents who are wondering about private schools can take heart from this report of the graduation ceremonies of Virginia's first private school set up for the purpose of maintaining segregation.

Penny Forsyth, a 17-year-old graduate of the Warren County Educational Foundation High School in Front Royal, Va., gives this account of the school year, as reported in the Richmond News Leader: "When school first closed last fall, we thought that was it. But it's been a wonderful year."

"Of course, we missed having the school paper and the annual. But we're closer together and closer to the teachers. And my grades jumped from a C average to a B-plus average."

Jimmy Jordan, president of the 97-member class, had this to say:

"We've done everything the other classes did, and some of us are even better off scholastically. We've settled down sooner." Jimmy noted particularly the sweetheart dance in January, the senior trip to New York in April and the senior prom in May.

(Editor's Note—This is a notable contrast with the reports from schools which have accepted "token integration." Graduates of these schools tell of senior proms and class parties that had to be cancelled because of the threat of trouble over race-mixing at the social gatherings.)

The proud parents of Front Royal feel that there is indeed something special about its graduating class of 1959, because these students have proved to the South and to the rest of the nation that forced integration is not inevitable.

Northerner Praises 'Mississippi Image'

A letter received recently by Tom Ethridge, columnist for the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion Ledger, provides a new outlook on the Poplarville incident.

"To millions of uneasy Yankees, believe me," says the writer from New Jersey, "the Mississippi is the glamour girl of the nation. Sure, she's lied about (what queen isn't?) but so fantastically different that she keeps her detractors in a screaming frenzy, fit to be tied."

"The sheer audacity of the Poplarville incident proves that there are men in the Deep South who will fly into the face of Hell and the United Nations and put a check under them both—men who will defy airborne divisions and the legions of Hyde Park's Black Widow and be termed cowardly criminals."

"Surely no sane man would risk his life to shield an obscure, frightened, outraged young mother from the claws of the NAACP, from the spotlighted grilling by a Negro lawyer, from the sneers, leers and befouling lenses of Life, Time, Look, Ebony, CBS, NBC, UPI, AP—but they did it in Mississippi."

Yankee Paper Curtain Ripping, South Emerges Looking Good

There's a rift in the paper curtain!

Elements of truth about the South are beginning to appear in the Northern press, despite the high-pressure tactics of the NAACP and minority-minded politicians of both major parties.

Westbrook Pegler, nationally syndicated columnist, recently received a "Magnolia Leaf" from the Jackson (Miss.) Daily News for these comments appearing in his column:

"For about 100 years, the states of the Northern tier have heaped supercilious abuse on the states of the South. This unnecessary and dangerous conduct continues nowadays in agitation over integration."

"Even in the Civil War days, the Northern population was largely immigrant and still alien by contrast with the patriotic native quality of the South and this remains a nasty fact today."

And, gradually, as the "segregation problem" that is moaned about daily in the great Northern journals of "truth" takes hold on housing, swimming pools, parks and golf courses, people above the Mason-Dixon line are realizing that this is not a regional problem.

The anti-South Time magazine has drawn the censure of Dr. Jacques Barzun, dean of faculties at Columbia University in New York. He sums Time up as "misinformation trimmed with insult."

Another criticism of Time magazine comes from Arkansas Governor Faubus in a speech before the Alabama Legislature. Faubus said "Time is the magazine for people who can't think and Life for the people who can't read."

Stating that the people of the North don't always agree with what they read in their own papers about the South, Faubus said, "When the mail began coming to my office in sacks, I ran a check. We found that 60 per cent of the mail was from outside the South, and 95 per cent of it was favorable to me."

Clark Mollenhoff, Pulitzer prize-winning correspondent for the Cowles newspapers and Look magazine, said in a speech to the 50th anniversary Sigma Delta Chi Awards banquet that several areas of the news are suffering from poor reporting, including race relations, where "specialists from the North" tour the South reporting slanted news for the purpose of inflaming.

And Southern editors are being prompted by the bait of national awards and the monetary lure of national magazines to give an untrue picture of their own sections. For three years straight, a Southern "moderate" editor has won the Pulitzer Prize.

Negroes are now being placed in the casts of motion pictures, even where there was no Negro in the original play or novel. And, thanks to pressure from the NAACP, Anti-Defamation League, and other professional minority pressure groups, Negroes can no longer be portrayed as servants, comics, menials or as Uncle Tom characters. They must be placed in roles which are dignified, and otherwise designed to brainwash the Northern viewers into believing that the Negro is equal to—if not superior to—the white man.

The NAACP exerted enough pressure to keep the film "Birth of a Nation" from being released to television, because it "distorts the role of the Negro in Reconstruction" and "makes a hero of the Ku Klux Klan."

The NAACP and the Negro newspaper Amsterdam News secured an apology from New York television station WNEW-TV for airing a film "Unusual Occupations" which showed Negroes picking cotton.

Perhaps the "cream of the crop" in Northern bigotry is the CBS network, who, without any pressure from anybody, wouldn't allow singer Nelson Eddy to sing "Shortnin' Bread."

The hope of Southern people is voiced by Charles Reap, a member of the faculty of William and Mary College, when he says, "I have talked with thousands of people who have moved from North and West to the South, and 99 per cent say they believe the South will be the predominantly white section of the nation a decade or so from now. The new racial problem at the North's front door will cause it to take a new look at the Warren Court."

New York Mothers Get Mad Over School Mixing Efforts

Mothers are getting MAD about the integration problem — not in Little Rock, not in Front Royal—but in New York!

And protests usually reserved for the "moderates" serving on Southern school boards, are finding their way into the Northern papers by way of letters from irate parents.

The Board of Education of Glendale, N. Y., wants to transport Negro students from over-crowded schools in Brooklyn to the predominantly white schools in Ridgewood and Glendale. And the parents just aren't having any of it.

"If they are trying to solve integration problems," said one mother, "they better watch their step. They are about to create one here."

Several lawmakers from the area were invited by the group of mothers, operating within the framework of the Glendale Taxpayers' Association, to a meeting to "hear the facts."

Mrs. Gloria McArdle, chairman of the taxpayers' group, turned to them and said: "We invited you here tonight. We want to know what you intend to do to help us."

Before they could answer, she continued, "Not only are these chil-

dren being brought across borough lines on the way here, but they will pass three under-utilized Brooklyn schools with a total of 1,227 seats."

"We've been deceived," one of the lawmakers stated. "We are against forced integration."

(Editor's Note — Wonder how many of these now-irate parents voted for the New York congressmen and senators who are working so diligently to cram enforced integration down the South's throat? One of the most interesting comments of the night was "We'll have our day in court!" That should be right interesting to watch . . . if it ever gets in print!)

Indiana Convicts Vote For Segregated Dormitories

There's more racial pride among thieves than among some Congressmen!

Inmates of the Indiana state reformatory, 2,270 whites and 629 Negroes, turned thumbs down on racial integration in a new "honor" dormitory, deciding to keep the new building an all-Negro facility.

She Didn't Kiss The Bandit

(From the Jackson, Miss., Daily News)

This newspaper has long contended that agitation for race-mixing is spawned from selfish politics, regional jealousy, dogooders who desire to express their frustrations by embarking on social experimentation, and as a method by which Moscow can further its aims of infiltration.

On a national scale the only voices usually given ear on the subject are members of the above clans. It is an exception when the contrary is experienced.

A report from the American Orthopsychiatric Association meeting in San Francisco has been transmitted across the news wires. It said that a social worker has found that desegregation in the South has made its white children more hostile to sharing their classrooms with Negroes.

A paper prepared by Dr. Ernest Q. Campbell of the University of North Carolina contained the idea after he made a study of parents and students in Norfolk, Va., and other communities. These children and their parents will, without doubt, be classified as bigots.

The quaint little philosophy that brotherhood can be dictated by judicial fiat is a suspicious batch of thinking to say the least.

Let's take another case where, because of racial agitation, people are pre-occupied with brotherhood, sisterhood and the tender hybrid attitude arising among the two.

Baltimore, Maryland, is a typical example of a city thus affected.

The following appeared in a Baltimore newspaper: "Instead of the kiss the robber wanted yesterday, Mrs. Freda Greene, operator of a liquor store, bashed him with a club."

"Mrs. Greene, 54, owner of a liquor store in the 800 block West Franklin street, told Southeastern district police that a Negro man with a penknife took \$75 from her two cash registers."

"She said the man shoved her, after getting the money, and she told him: I don't feel any prejudice because I'm white and you're Negro. You don't want to hurt me."

"If you think we're equal, give me a kiss, the man told her, according to Mrs. Greene."

"She hit him on the head with a club she keeps under the counter and then chased him for half a block, she told officers. Two customers joined in the chase, but the robber escaped."

Here is a problem for the sociologists who advocate race-mixing. Can't a guy even rob a store without getting involved in an endearing conversation over pigmentation, segregation, integration and infatuation.

The Baltimore episode raises another question.

If the bandit is taken into custody and tried and convicted, could he be freed on reversible error because the woman didn't engage him in a little juicy smooching?

Chief Justice Warren, take it away.

Famous Actor Coburn Becomes Council Member

One of the nation's most outstanding celebrities is now a member of the Jackson (Miss.) Citizens' Council.

Charles Coburn, leading star of film and stage, has accepted an by the Board of Directors of the Jackson Council.

Coburn became interested in the activities of the Citizens' Council when he visited relatives in Jackson recently. He saw a Citizens' Council Forum program on television, and upon his request was introduced to some of the directors and members of the Council movement. He discussed with them at some length the work that was being done on a local and national level.

In Coburn's letter of acceptance, he stated that he was a strong believer in States' Rights.

SUBSCRIBE NOW

Citizens' Councils

813 Plaza Building, Jackson, Mississippi

Please enter my subscription to the Citizens' Council as follows and find payment enclosed:

☐ For One Year \$2.00

(Please Print)

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

NO. 1 in the nation JACKSON

CAPITAL CITY OF MISSISSIPPI



CROSSROADS OF THE GROWING SOUTH

There are plenty of opportunities for business and industry in progressive, modern Jackson—one of the nation's cleanest, most beautiful metropolitan centers.

For nine consecutive months, Jackson, Mississippi has been the number one "bright spot" on the nation's economic map. Why? The answer is simple. Jackson has a highly diversified economy, it is a fast-growing metropolitan center, and its alert citizens recognize the many and broad opportunities offered by this area.

This excellent climate for growth has been made possible by a progressive city administration dedicated to sound business principles and the ideals of good government.

These are a few examples of Jackson's current record of economic growth and progress:

NO. 1 in General Business Gains

For nine consecutive months, Jackson has been the leading community in the nation in business gains over the same period a year ago, according to the "Business, USA" section of Forbes magazine and "Business Trend" (a Rand-McNally publication).

NO. 1 in Bank Activity Increase

U. S. News & World Report, February 22, 1959 issue, in a special economic study of 100 top cities, shows Jackson banks with the greatest percent increase in banking activity. The national average increase is only 3.5% as compared to Jackson's increase of 47%.

NO. 1 in Retail Sales Performance

Sales Management magazine and Dartnell Sales Activity and Trend Indicator, March 1959 issues, show Jackson at the top of the nation's best markets in retail sales increase. Jackson's retail sales index of 130 is 30.2 percent above the national average.

NO. 1 for Marketing/Distribution

Jackson is strategically located on major highway, rail and air lines—overnight to a giant market of 23 million people in the South and Middle West. In addition, this area offers an excellent access to the rich South American market.

THE CITY OF JACKSON
MISSISSIPPI

Allen C. Thompson, Mayor

D. L. Luckey, Commissioner

Luke Campbell, Commissioner



Churches

(Continued from P. 1)

nist to the audience was the First Christian Church of Houston. Rev. John C. Knowles is pastor.

Almost equally as shocking to other Protestant leaders are the stands taken by some church groups on matters clearly outside the religious field.

In Indianapolis, a committee of the United Presbyterian General Assembly has urged disapproval of "right-to-work" laws in 18 states.

And on recent Sunday mornings, worshippers in Minneapolis, Minn., churches have found in their pews a pledge card reading, "I will welcome into my neighborhood any person of good character, regardless of race, color, or national origin." These cards, or ones similar in nature, are being distributed by churches in Palo Alto, Santa Clara and several other California cities.

In Philadelphia; Hartford, Conn.; Lincoln, Neb.; and Champaign, Ill., churches have helped to obtain hundreds of signatures for full-page newspaper advertisements proclaiming the willingness of the signers to have Negro families in their neighborhoods.

At the recent Southern Baptist Convention, integration was a keynote theme, with "leaders" like Dr. Theodore F. Adams of Richmond, urging the Baptists to go to international meetings to "mingle with representatives from many countries, representing all races and varying cultures and a variety of religious practices and experiences."

The Convention also recommended a top-level conference between Negro and white Baptist leaders to discuss mutual problems; reaffirmed action of the 1954 Baptist Convention which endorsed the Supreme Court stand on school integration; and heard Brooks Hays say that "the states have no right to destroy the Federal government."

A report by the Virginia Methodist Conference called upon Gov. Almond to appoint a commission of educators, ministers and "public-spirited citizens of both races" to study methods by which the state may "slowly, but consistently" integrate its schools.

The 99th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. (South), called for "intensified efforts by church members to bring about interracial harmony."

A resolution placed on the "May meetings" agenda of the American Unitarian Association called upon the President of the United States to bring the "pressure and power of his administration to uphold the authority of the Civil Rights Commission."

A second resolution, submitted by the Tennessee Valley Unitarian Church of Knoxville, Tennessee, called for positive steps to invite and welcome all persons who share Unitarian views regardless of race or color.

The resolution further provides that the Unitarian denomination extend financial aid to any Unitarian society which suffers a loss through practice of those principles.

Business

(Continued from P. 1)

ing aid must plant gardens by May 1 and that to be eligible for continued assistance they must prove they tried to can vegetables out of the garden.

"When some people protested," complained the president of the Michigan State AFL-CIO, "that they had no cans or jars, they were told to go out to the dump pile, where they could find what they needed."

The Michigan State AFL-CIO, home comfort-station of Walter Reuther, is one of the leading organizations lobbying for the passage of "Civil Rights" bills to help the "poor, oppressed"—but not hungry—Negroes of the backwater South.

Similar reports come from New England, from Maryland, and from Tennessee, the "Southern" state that accepted integration without any struggle that would cause an economic decline.

Proof That Segregation Pays!

The above ad from the Wall Street Journal for May 5, along with other similar ads to be found in current issues of leading business publications, should convince even the most skeptical Northerner that the South is prospering under its segregated bi-racial system.

Perhaps this will explain why the South is so determined to keep its customs and social institutions intact, no matter how loud the pained screams from recession-ridden radicals! Many Southerners suspect that the Northern hue and cry for the forcible integration of the South is a case of economic sour grapes.

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